THE
BEE REVIVED:
OR, THE
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

Designed for the Use of all Private FAMILIES

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Person's *Taste* and *Principles*, and laying before the Reader, at *one View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of *Wit*, *Learning*, *Politicks*, *News*, and *Business*.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER LXVI. VOL. VI.
From *Saturday*, *May* 25. to *Saturday*, *June* 1.

To be continued Weekly.

Note, This Pamphlet was *suppressed*, after Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *Free Nation*.

See a particular Account of this *Affair* (which has made a good deal of *Noise*) in Number XIV, XVI, XX, and XXII.

There is no Occasion to say any Thing in Commendation of a Pamphlet which was so *well* received by the Publick before it was *suppressed*.

Sold by all Booksellers in *Town* and *Country*.
[Price Six-pence.]

Illæ continuo Saltus Silvaſq; peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent: hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt. VIRG

The BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Eſſays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; the *ſtrongeſt Arguments* on *each Side* of the Queſtion, in all Diſputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with ſeveral *Original Compoſitions* in *Proſe* and *Verſe*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domeſtick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A Liſt of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the moſt *Remarkable Books* Publiſhed *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Publiſhed at *Home*, with *ſhort Reflections* upon ſuch as *deſerve* it. The Price of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Courſe of Exchange, and Bill of Mortality.

In a Word, laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) A Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS, and BUSINESS.

Nº LXVI. From *Saturday May* 25. to *Saturday June* 1.

——— *Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. Obſervations on the late ELECTIONS.
II. A Letter from *Timothy Scrubb* of *Rag-Fair* Eſq;
III. A rich lazy Clergyman cenſured.
IV. The Danger of giving Military Officers Commiſſions for Life.
V. The Happineſs we may promiſe our ſelves from the late *Elections*.
VI. The Character of the Repreſentative for a certain Weſtern County.
VII. Foreign Affairs and political Reflections.
VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
IX. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.
X. An Account of a dreadful Earthquake in *China*, and the Emperor's Behaviour thereupon.
XI. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, &c.
XII. The *Billingſgate Conteſt*, or a *Piſcatory Eclogue* in Imitation of the 3d Eclogue of *Virgil*.

LONDON: Printed for *M. Harris*, at the *Bee-Hive*, oppoſite to St. *Clement's-Church*; where Letters will be taken in.

The laſt BEE

NUMBER LXV.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS contains,

I. The Lords *Proteſts* in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.
II. Reflections upon a Letter *to the Freemen of Canterbury.*
III. If ever the Liberties of *England* are deſtroyed, it muſt be done by a *Parliament.*
IV. Two *Dreams.*
V. A Diſcourſe ſhewing that *Parliaments* were never *Annual* in *England.*
VI. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.
VIII. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*
IX. To Miſs Y——two Years Old.
X. To Mr. *Hogarth* on Miſs F——'s Picture.
XI. Conſtancy. To *Sylvia.*
XII. A *Summary* of the *Contents* of the Fifth Volume of the BEE.

THE
BEE Revived:
OR, THE
Univerſal Weekly PAMPHLET.

N° LXVI. VOL. VI.

Extract from the CRAFTSMAN.

MR. D'Anver's *laſt Craftſman contains ſeveral Obſervations upon the late* Elections: *We ſhall lay before our Readers an* Abridgment *of what he ſays.*

The firſt Thing remarkable (ſays Mr. *D'Anvers*) is the uncommon Expedition, and even Precipitation, in chuſing a *new Repreſentative*; for it cannot have eſcaped any Body's Notice that the laſt Parliament was *prorouged* one Day, a Proclamation was order'd for *diſſolving* it the next, and the Writs for electing a new one bore *Teſte* on the third; ſo that many Gentlemen, who thought it incumbent upon Them to attend their Duty in Town, and not ſuffer any ſurreptitious Points to be carried, without bearing their Teſtimony againſt them, had not Time to viſit their Boroughs, or at leaſt to make the proper Application to their Electors, by explaining the Reaſons of their Conduct, and

the preſent Situation of Affairs. I call This a *proper Application*, in Contradiſtinction to all *corrupt Influence*; and in many Places it is abſolutely neceſſary, eſpecially at a Time, when Multitudes of *mercenary Pamphlets* and *Papers* are diſper'd through all Parts of the Kingdom, to poiſon the natural, honeſt Principles of the People, and no Methods are left unemploy'd to deprive Them of Information on the *other Side*.

In the next Place, I muſt obſerve that the Elections of *thoſe Places*, which were ſufficiently prepared to chuſe their Repreſentatives according to Direction, happened very luckily to come on firſt; (for I will not ſuppoſe that it was by any particular Management) and Thoſe, who appeared ſullen and out of Humour at *ſome late Meaſures*, had Time given Them to cool and conſult their *true Intereſt*——Out of the *former Claſs* I muſt indeed except the antient Dukedom of *Cornwall*, which was reſerved, by the ſame happy Accident as an Aſylum for thoſe *worthy Gentlemen*, who have been *excis'd* out of their own Couties and Boroughs by the Peeviſhneſs of the People, and the invidious Conſtruction of their late Behaviour.

The *miniſterial Scribblers* ſeem to be in high Delight upon this Occaſion, and flatter themſelves that the Return of a *new Parliament* will intirely ſilence all our Pretences to *Popularity*; but, if We may take Mr. *Rapin*'s Opinion, there is no true Judgdment to be made of the *Senſe of the People* by the *Choice of their Repreſentatives*. Whether this Obſervation will hold good in general, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but it is certainly ſo in a very great Degree; for if We conſider the particular Members, who compoſe the Body of a *Britiſh Houſe of Commons*, We ſhall find that a Majority of Them are ſent from Seaport Towns, governed by *miniſterial Influence*, and little beggarly Boroughs, whoſe *Poverty* makes them an eaſy Prey to the Baits of *Corruption*. Moſt of Theſe are become, in too great a Meaſure, the Property of *Men in Office*; and if any of Them preſume to refuſe a RECOMMENDATION from their reſpective Principals, They are look'd upon as a Sort of Rebels, and muſt expect to be treated accordingly. It would be endleſs, and is almoſt impoſſible, to enumerate the various Kinds of Influence which our *Debts*, *Taxes*, and *Funds* have lately created. There is not a City, or Corporation in the whole united Kingdom, where *this Evil* does not prevail in a great Degree;

gree ; and if it is ſuffered to increaſe upon us, as it hath lately done, moſt of the *Boroughs* will become little more than the Tools of a *Prime-Miniſter* ; for I am informed that it is lately made a Rule not to admit any Perſon into the meaneſt Employment, unleſs He is duly qualify'd to ſerve his King and Country with a *Vote for Members of Parliament* ; and it is currently reported that the Election of *one Borough*, where there happens to be a great Number of *Bargemen*, was abſolutely carried by granting Them *Protection from the late Impreſs.* I cannot ſay whether the ſame Indulgences have been diſpens'd in any *other Places* ; but it is certainly a *Precedent*, which will admit of great Improvements, and I leave it to the Conſideration of our *Connoiſeurs in Elections*, whether it might not be of Uſe, at theſe Times, to iſſue out large Numbers of *Preſs Warrants*, in order to alarm the Seafaring Part of the Nation, and oblige Them to commute, by ſerving their Country *at home*, inſtead of *Abroad.*

It is therefore poſſible that the *miniſterial Writers* may have ſome Reaſon to exult on their Succeſs in the *Borough-Elections* ; for, conſidering how the Caſe ſtands, I am rather inclined to wonder that the *Country Party* have been able to make any Stand at all in *thoſe Places* ; but I muſt beg Leave to differ from *theſe Gentlemen*, if They produce ſuch Inſtances as any Proof that the *Senſe of the People* is on their Side. This is to be ſeen beſt in the *Elections for Knights of the Shire* ; for though there is not one County in *England*, where the ſame *miniſterial Influence* does not prevail in ſome Degree, (and in ſeveral, it prevails to a very high Degree ;) yet as the Body of the Inhabitants, in every Shire, is generally aſſembled upon theſe Occaſions, We may eaſily judge from the *Voice of the People* what are the *genuine Sentiments of the People* ; and if thoſe *modeſt Writers*, who boaſt ſo much of their Succeſs, will be pleaſed to look over the Liſt of *Knights of the Shire*, I believe They will find at leaſt THREE TO ONE choſen againſt Them. I might add that *theſe Gentlemen*, having large Properties in their reſpective Counties are able to purchaſe four Times the Number of *Thoſe*, who are generally returned from the *little Boroughs.* Many of Them have been choſen without any Oppoſition, and ſome of Them in Counties, where theſe *petty Corporations* abound moſt.

I muſt

I muſt particularly mention the late Election for the County of KENT, which was carried by a very great, and almoſt incredible Majority, when We conſider the prodigious Influence on the *other Side*; *viz. three Docks*, *two Epiſcopal Sees*, and *four Cinque Ports*, beſides that infinite Multitude of *Revenue Officers*, who ſwarm round the whole Coaſt, and hold all the lower Sort of People in Dependence.

Nothing therefore can be more ridiculous than to collect the Senſe of the People from the *Borough Elections*; for if the *Cuſtom-houſe*, the *Exciſe Office* and the *three great Companies* were each of Them allowed to ſend *two Repreſentatives* to Parliament, the *miniſterial Writers* might argue with as much Reaſon that *theſe Elections* would determine the Senſe of the City of *London*.

I know They will alledge that all the Members of the *Houſe of Commons* are upon a Foot of Equality, and therefore They are ſure of a *Majority*. For the Sake of *England*, I wiſh They may find Themſelves miſtaken; but I hope the *Court Writers* will be ſo modeſt, for the future, as not to inſiſt on the *general Senſe of the People*; nor to ſay *that Every Body, except the* Craftſman, *hath done with the* EXCISE; for the late Elections are ſufficiently to convince Them that it is neither forgot nor forgiven by the Body of the Nation, who have hollowed it down in ſuch a Manner through the whole Kingdom, that a *Miniſter* muſt be very deſperate, or very arbitrary, who will ever venture to attempt it again.

Indeed, thoſe Perſons, who have dared to violate ſo ſtrict and ſolemn an Act as That againſt *Bribery and Corruption*, may be juſtly thought capable of any Thing; and that there are ſuch Men amongſt us, the *late Elections* give us too melancholly a Proof. Some have had the profligate Aſſurance to offer their Bribes publickly at Market-Croſſes, in open Defyance of *that Law*, and to promiſe the poor deluded People that all Proſecutions upon it will be ſtopt by an *Act of Grace*; which is as much as to ſay; *Gentlemen, if you are not afraid of the Penalties of* Corruption *and* Perjury *in another World, you may depend upon Indemnity here.* Others have been ſo modeſt as to content Themſelves with condemning *that Act*, and expreſſing their honourable Reſolution to *aſſiſt in the Repeal of it, if They ſhould ever have an Opportunity.* But We may ſafely rely on his Majeſty's Goodneſs, that He will

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ſcorn to pardon ſo flagitious a Crime as *Corruption*, back'd with *Perjury*; and We have Reaſon to hope that our *Repreſentatives* will never repeal the *only Law*, which can ſecure the *Freedom of Elections*; for notwithſtanding all the vile Artifices, which have been put in Practice to defeat it, I cannot help thinking that it hath already had ſome Effect, and will certainly have a great deal more, if it is put vigorouſly in Execution againſt the *Corruptors* and the *Corrupted*. I am inform'd that there is Evidence actually in Hand, ſufficient to make ſome Examples of *both*; and if *Thoſe*, who are thus armed, ſhould be prevail'd on to ſcreen *ſuch Delinquents*, They will draw great Part of the Guilt on Themſelves, and forfeit all Right to the Favour of their *honeſt Countrymen* for the future.

But as the Obſervance of *this Act* hath already been of great Service to ſome Gentlemen, and the Violation of it hath deprived others of their natural Right, I hope They will both unite in bringing the Offenders againſt it to condign Puniſhment. One or two Convictions in *Weſtminſter-Hall* would create ſuch a Precedent, as might eſtabliſh *this excellent Law* for ever, and deter the moſt hardened *Agents of Corruption* from attempting to break through it again.

Having made theſe Remarks on the Courſe of the *Elections*, I cannot conclude without taking ſome Notice of thoſe Practices, which too often ſucceed the *Choice of a new Parliament*; I mean what is commonly, tho' ſomewhat improperly, call'd WEEDING *the Houſe*; for if We examine the Conduct of our *political Gardiners*, upon theſe Occaſions, We ſhall find that They frequently root up the *Flowers*, and plant the rankeſt *Weeds* in their Room. Menaces, of this Kind, have been already thrown out very liberally againſt ſeveral Members, who are choſen on the *Country Intereſt*; and, if I am not miſinformed, ſome of our moſt noted *Borough-Jobbers* actually retain'd Council, before the *Elections* began, to defend theſe laudable Practices; ſo that Thoſe, who are ſhut of the Houſe at the *Fore-Door*, may have a *Back Door* opened to Them, and preſs Themſelves, as it were, into the Service of their Country.

The *Freedom of the Houſe of Commons* depends ſo much on the *Freedom of Elections*, that a *Committee* is always appointed for that Purpoſe, at the Beginning of every Parliament; and without ſome Regulation of that Kind, the Houſe

Houſe might be filled with Members illegally returned; but this Proviſion, like all others, is liable to very great Abuſes, and there have been ſo many Conteſts about the *Right of Voting*, and the Conduct of *returning Officers*, that it affords a Pretence for a Multitude of *Petitions*; which puts it in the Power of a *Miniſter*, who may gain an abſolute Aſcendency in *that Place*, to nominate the *ſitting Members*, and thereby model the Houſe to his own Purpoſes.

Such Practices as theſe have occaſioned great Complaints in former Times; and, if we may give Credit to ſome Papers lately publiſhed, or the confident Diſcourſes of a *certain Set of Men*, there ſeems to be a Deſign of reviving them at preſent; for We have been given to underſtand, that the Right of *honourary Freemen* is to be ſet aſide, wherever their Votes have ſerved the *Country Party*; particularly in the Boroughs of *Warwick*, *St. Alban's*, *Southampton* and *Northampton*. At the ſame Time, ſome nice Diſtinction, perhaps, will be found out to eſtabliſh it in *other Places*, where it hath been made ſubſervient to the *oppoſite Intereſt*; eſpecially at *Malden* and *Liverpoole*, where it is notorious that the Returns have been abſolutely founded on the Votes of *honourary Freemen*, made for that Purpoſe. The Caſe of *Liverpoole* is particularly remarkable; there having been no leſs than *ſix hundred of thoſe occaſional Tools* made within two or three Years paſt, compoſed of *Cuſtom-houſe*, *Exciſe* and *Salt-Officers*, *military Gentlemen*, both by Sea and Land, *unpreferr'd Clergymen*, and veneral Dependents of every Sort, collected from all Parts of the Kingdom.

This, I ſay, is what the *Creatures of Power* have had the Inſolence to threaten; but I hope both *They* and their *Maſter* will be deceived in their fond Imaginations.

Articles of News extracted from the laſt CRAFTSMAN.

Ilcheſter, *May* 15. THIS Day came on the Election for the County of *Somerſet*, when Sir *William Windham*, Bart. and *Thomas Strangeways Horner*, Eſq; our two late Members, were unanimouſly re-choſen. They were attended by the greateſt Number of Gentlemen and Freeholders, that ever appeared upon ſuch an Occaſion in this County, not from any Apprehenſions of

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an Oppoſition, (which could only have ſerved to expoſe the Weakneſs of an inconſiderable Party,) but out of a pure Zeal and Affection for their worthy Repreſentatives, and a moſt grateful Senſe of the great and ever-memorable Services, that had been done them by theſe Gentlemen, in the late Parliament.

N. B. No leſs than ten thouſand Horſe were preſent on this Occaſion.

We hear from *Norwich* that a CERTAIN NOBLE KNIGHT, attended by the learned Madam OSBORNE, found his Friends ſo hard preſs'd, at the late Election there, that He ſubmitted to give his own Vote, as an HONOURARY FREEMEN; upon which the People called aloud to have the Oath adminiſter'd to Him, *that He had received no Money for that Purpoſe.*——Strange! that his *own Countrymen* ſhould be ſo little acquainted with his Talent, which is known to lye in GIVING, not RECEIVING Money, on theſe Occaſions.

Letters from Norwich make a ſad Complaint of the Election there (which was honoured with the Preſence of the *Prime Miniſter*) that the Sheriffs (*who it is ſuppoſed were well adviſed*) appointed Writing-Clerks and Swearers for the Candidates on both Sides; (the former indeed is done at London, but the latter never; for it would be very hard the Candidates ſhould not have the Liberty of nominating their own Inſpectors) and then the Sheriffs declared they would adjourn the Poll at Eight at Night till next Day; but the Poll was kept open till near Nine, and not adjourn'd, tho' ſeveral of Sir Edward Ward's and Mr. Branthwait's Men were unpoll'd, and then the Sheriffs retired, and carried the Books unſealed and open, to a private Chamber in the Town Hall, not attended by Sir Edward Ward, or Mr. Branthwait, or their Friends, and there began to caſt up the Poll, but did not go through with it; and therefore made a general Declaration, that Mr. Walpole and Mr. Bacon had a Majority of Votes together different from their *Computation* the Night before; and ſince that, the Numbers are ſtill varied.

Extract from FOG'S-JOURNAL.

MR. Fog's *laſt* Journal *contains two Letters; the firſt is from* Timothy Scrubb *of* Rag-Fair *Eſq; and runs in the following Words.*

Maſter

Maſter Fog,

I Happened lately to be in Company with ſome Gentlemen, who have made a ſort of Convert of me; nay, ſo far, that you may look upon this as a farewell Epiſtle, if you do not refute their Arguments; the Subſtance of which are as follows.

Your Lucubrations, and thoſe of the *Craftſman*, having been the Topicks of the Evening's Converſation, one turned towards and addreſſed me, pretty near, in the following Words:

" I am not a little ſurprized, Mr. *Scrubb*, to ſee a Gen-
" tleman of your Family herd with the M———ts,
" while there are ſome great Men living, that have a par-
" ticular Regard to your Name and Family, and have
" provided for ſuch a Number of them, that, except your
" ſelf, there are few *Scrubbs*, but who are——, or pro-
" vided with good P——s; ——— the preſent Perſons
" ſo famous for Wealth and ſomething elſe, we may ſay,
" in a great Meaſure are made up of *Scrubbs*, and there
" is ſo great Partiality ſhewn to your Family by a certain
" Gentleman, that the higheſt Honours, both in C——
" and S—— are conferred on *Scrubbs*; and whenever a
" *Scrubb* ſtands Candidate for a P—— or P———, every
" one elſe is forced to drop his Pretenſions, as knowing
" the beſt are not ſufficient to ſtem the Tide of Favour,
" which flows upon your Family. —— I replied, that I
" was very ſenſible of the Regard that a certain Perſon
" ſhewed for thoſe of my Name, and it might ſeem a
" Paradox to find any *Scrubb* on the Side of the Anti----
" m—l Writers; but for my Part, I could not approve
" the Meaſures taken by certain Perſons not a Thouſand
" Years ago, which I thought were copied from three
" *French Miniſters*, whoſe pernicious Schemes had en-
" ſlaved their Country; that if any one would be at the
" Trouble of reading *Le Teſtament Politique de Monſieur*
" *Colbert*, they would eaſily diſcover the Originals from
" which theſe ſame Men had copied all their Meaſures.
" That I could not overcome the Tenderneſs which I
" ever had for my Country, or prefer a ſordid private
" Intereſt to that of the Publick, which engroſſed my
" Concern.

" The Gentleman replied, is not yours a Zeal, Mr.
" *Scrubb*, without Knowledge, and are not your Wri-

" ters

" ters injuring thoſe for whom they are ſo very anxious?
" —— Nay, do they not act as indiſcreetly as unjuſtly?
" What has been the Conſequence of raiſing that muti-
" nous Spirit in the People, which is more viſible than
" dangerous, and of which the *Craftſman* and *Fog* are
" the ſole Authors? Why, it has augmented the Num-
" ber of Troops, and obliged the Parliament to ſtrength-
" en the Hands of the King, that he may confine this
" malignant Spirit within the Circle of *Grumbling*, in
" which the Lenity of the Court may indulge them; it
" has occaſioned the ſending for the *Iriſh* Troops, and
" put the Miniſtry upon acting as reſolutely as the Peo-
" ple ſeem to think deſperately. But dear Mr. *Scrubb*,
" why all the Noiſe which is made by theſe *Writers* a-
" bout Bribery, Corruption, &c. If any Member has
" made his Way into the Houſe by corrupting Voters,
" are not ſuch Voters as much to blame who took, as he
" who gave, the Money? But for my Part, I think a
" Man may lawfully make the moſt he can of his Suf-
" frage, he has a Right to ſet his Liberty and Property
" to Sale, and to diſpoſe of it as he thinks fit, by either
" preventing an impending Evil, or obtaining a preſent
" Advantage. When a Freeholder has bargained for him-
" ſelf and Poſterity, he and they are become the Proper-
" ty of the Purchaſer. If this is Fact, as you muſt allow
" me it is, how unjuſtly do you alarm the People with
" the Danger of Liberty and Property, and terrify them
" with ſtanding Armies, when it is evident, that after
" they have taken Money in *Market-Ouvert* for their
" Birthright, they have no longer the leaſt Claim or Pre-
" tenſion to it; and they can no Way blame a Purchaſer,
" who makes the moſt he can of a Bargain, which was
" made with mature Conſideration on the Part of the
" *Vender:* Here can be no Surprize, no Dureſs pleaded,
" it is not the Reſult of a ſudden and inconſiderate
" Thought; no, the Seller has Months to conſider on
" the Conſequences; he deliberates cooly, and determines
" after he has weighed the Inconveniencies and Conveni-
" encies which may attend his Reſolution; when he has
" thus determined to take Money, and to give up his
" Liberty, &c. into the Hands of the Purchaſer, can he
" with the leaſt Colour of Juſtice any more complain of his
" diſpoſing of this Bargain for his own peculiar Advantage,
" than he could cry out upon the Butcher as a barbarous

" and unconſcionable Wretch, who having purchaſed his " fat Cattle, cuts their Throats, and ſells their Hides " and Carcaſſes.

" Your Writers make a great Noiſe about Liberty, and " againſt Bribery, and by what I have ſaid, it is evident " they are for clipping the Wings of that Liberty —— re- " ſtraining it in a very eſſential Point; which is, that of " diſpoſing of it; they are turning a *Liberty in Fee Sim-* " *ple*, to a Tenure for Life only; putting it out of the " Peoples Power to diſpoſe of themſelves and Poſterity, " as they ſhall think proper; but I hope the Nation " will never be ſo gulled; but that we may yet ſay with " Mr. *Odway* in the Play, that we are *free born Subjects*, " *and can diſpoſe of our Perſons.* What they term Bri- " bery is a fair open undiſtinguiſhed Bargain, without " Compulſion, or the leaſt Colluſion; and I think the " Venders for the Term of ſeven Years ought to give " the higheſt Marks of Gratitude to the *Vendees*, for the " moderate Uſe they have made of their Purchaſes; ſince " by the Compact they were impowered to wipe out the " very Names of Liberty and Property. Can you then " think it juſt to exclaim againſt Standing Armies, &c. as " Hardſhips and Burthens, when it is demonſtrable, that " we are obliged to the Lenity of our Repreſentatives, " that any Thing is left us to apprehend for.

" Give me Leave to tell you, Mr. *Scrubb*, that the " preſent Spirit among the People, to uſe a Phraſe of " your Party, ſeems to me the Harbinger of what they " are taught to fear; I mean a deſpotick Government; " and if they do not loſe the Liberty of ſelling their " Votes, I mean if they are allowed to be repreſented in " Parliament, it is more owing to the prudent Foreſight " of the Adminiſtration, which has put it out of their " Power to deſerve ſuch a Chaſtiſement, than to their " own wiſe Management. No prudent Man will rouze " a ſleeping Lion. The Inſults of your Faction, are " moſt flagrant Proofs of the Lenity of the Miniſtry, " which has much more Power than Inclination to make " you ſmart for your Follies; their Condeſcenſion gave " Way to your Clamours, and a Scheme was dropped, " becauſe you expreſſed your Averſion to it; but ſtop " here, don't let that encourage you to be froward, leſt " you fare like the Aſs in the Fable, which being loaded

" with

" with Salt, by Accident fell down in a Rivulet; he " found this Fall had greatly lightened his Burthen, and " the next Time he paſſed the River, laid himſelf down; " his Maſter finding this, loaded him with Sand, the Aſs " not knowing the Difference, lay down again, but was " hardly able to travel under the additional Weight of " Water, or to ſupport the Baſtinadoes of a mercileſs " Driver.

I muſt own to you, *Maſter Fog*, that I find a good deal of ſtrong Reaſon in this Gentleman's Diſcourſe, and the Sting in the Tail has alarmed me ſo much, that I am almoſt determined to accept of a Share in the A ——n.

The ſecond Letter is directed to a rich Clergyman, and reproaches him in a very lively Manner for not viſiting his Flock above twice a Year, though his Living is worth 500 l. per Annum: *It ſeems this honeſt Gentleman leaves the Care of his Flock to a poor Curate, to whom he gives but* 30 l. per Annum, *and the Surplice Fees, and who takes much more Delight in* Fiſhing *and* Fowling, *than in* Praying *and* Preaching.

The Letter Writer obſerves, that it can hardly be thought a Man who behaves like this rich Parſon, *has any Regard to what he ſolemnly vowed at his Ordination, or believes that he is accountable for his Behaviour in another Life.*

But ſome Biſhops (ſays the Letter Writer) have been tranſlated from one See to another, without having been once in the Dioceſe to which they were firſt conſecrated.

He concludes his Letter with obſerving, that the Immoralities of the Clergy, till they reform their Behaviour, will always be the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs of the Infidels.

An Article of News extracted from FOG's laſt JOURNAL.

LAST Thurſday was Sevennight about ſix o'Clock in the Evening, the Lord Middleſex and Sir George Oxendon, joint Candidates on the *Court Intereſt*, againſt Lord Vane and Sir Edward Deering joint Candidates on the *Country Intereſt*, threw up the Poll at Maidſtone, when the Numbers on caſting up the Poll ſtood as follows, viz.

Lord Vane	4273
Sir Edward Deering	4327
Lord Middlesex	3379
Sir George Oxendon	3231

Lord Vane and Sir Edward Deering had then above 1000 more to have Polled for them; but upon the other Candidates throwing up, they had no Occasion to give their Friends any further Trouble; and on Account of their Success, there was at Deptford on Saturday Night last great Rejoycings and a large Bonfire, in which was burnt the Figure of a Man, with a Blue String round its Neck, and a Piece of Paper on its Breast, with these Words wrote upon it, viz. *The Excise Projector.*

Extract from the LONDON-JOURNAL.

The Danger *of giving Military Officers* Commissions for Life.

AFTER all the Noise and Complaints about the *Army*, which, in order to render it the more terrible, is always called a *Standing Army*, though voted and maintained by Parliament only from Year to Year; the Men who made that Noise, and *appeared* afraid of any Army, even when all *Europe* was arming, having at last frightened others in good earnest, with a Scheme to make the Army *dangerous* indeed, by making it *independent*.

This is a Project extremely new, and therefore extremely surprizing. It is what I do not remember to have been ever thought of by our Ancestors, those boasted Ancestors so often extolled and quoted. In all their Struggles for Liberty, (and many such Struggles they had) in all their Efforts for *Reformation*, (and in many such Efforts they succeeded) it never entered into their Heads to grant Military Commissions *for Life*, or to give Military Men Privilege by a Law to be judged by one another, whether they should part with their Commissions or no; or Power to a Jury of Officers to try every Brother-Officer for Misdemeanors, to which they might think themselves all liable, and for which they would be

be apt to think that none of them ought to loſe their Bread

It is ſaid the Power of placing and diſplacing has been abuſed. I dare ſay it has often; ſo has every Power and Privilege in this World, in all ſorts of Hands; and yet ſuch Powers muſt ſtill ſubſiſt; and ſome of them ſubſiſt intire; becauſe the Uſe of them is indiſpenſible, even where the Abuſe of them is great and certain. Every Government that ſubſiſts muſt have a Power of caſhiering Military Men, elſe the Military Men will ſoon caſhier the Government.

But how hath this Power been abuſed in the preſent Reign? Why, the King diſcharged *two* Men of Quality from their Regiments, and gave theſe Regiments to two other Men of full as great Quality, and (without the leaſt Diſparagement to the former) full as brave, full as able, full as upright Men as they. It abundantly juſtifies the Change, if his Majeſty thought the latter could ſerve him better. Who elſe is to judge? And was not the Power, and conſequently the Choice, entirely in him? This is his Prerogative, that is to ſay, 'tis Law, and Part of the Conſtitution. It is an ordinary Exertion of Power, and they who call it *Garbling* the Army, do but abuſe themſelves and others.

To *garble the Army*, is, upon *evil Deſigns* againſt the State, to diſmiſs *worthy Men*, Friends to their Country, and to employ in their Place *abandoned Tools*, fit for any Deſign, however wicked and ruinous; and this not in an *Inſtance* or *two*, but by a *continual Change*, till theſe abandoned Tools are become the Majority, or perhaps the *whole*.

Is this the Caſe *now*, when only *two Officers* (however juſtly diſtinguiſhed one of them be for his long and gallant Services) are removed, and two of the *firſt Subjects* in *Europe*, as illuſtrious in their Characters as in their Quality, are put in their Place; Men never once ſuſpected of Deſigns againſt publick Liberty, but rather greatly diſtinguiſhed by their Attachment to it; both of them renowned for Courage and Honour, and *one of them* in *Rank* and *Experience*, and every *great Qualification*, equal to any Man living for the Command of Armies? It is therefore extravagant and malicious in itſelf, as well as a falſe Alarm to the People, to call this *Garbling* the Army; and

'tis

'tis a high Abuſe upon the Two very noble Perſons who ſucceed the others.

Beſides, it ſuits not well with Patriots to patronize a Scheme, which, if it had ſucceeded, would furniſh an Argument for keeping up an Army for ever, an Argument with two Edges, to ſerve equally whether ſuch an Army were thought dangerous or no. For, as it might be alledged on one Hand, that now the Officers were for Life, and not depending upon the Crown, the Crown could never truſt or employ them in any Attempts againſt the Publick Liberty; therefore they were to be conſidered as a very harmleſs Body of Men, ſure always to defend you, never to be induced to hurt you, and therefore never to be parted with: So it might likewiſe be urged on the other Hand, that ſince they were become an *independent* and *more compacted Body*, they were conſequently become *more formidable*; and it would be utterly unſafe to *provoke them*, by offering to break them, and to take from them what they called their *Freeholds*; that is, their *Commiſſions for Life:* It would be ſaid, that they would certainly ſtand by one another to maintain their *common Rights*; but if you let them alone, they would be quiet, nay would protect you; and who, in his Senſes, would run the Riſk of a Civil War, and provoke them, by attempting to *break them?*

Such a Scheme therefore would ſeem a ſly and dangerous Artifice to make the Army *independent*, in order to make it *perpetual*, and would come very naturally from Men fond of Armies, fond of Military Power in the State, and bent upon altering our Conſtitution, or from Men influenced and miſled by ſuch; but it would be a Contradiction to the Spirit of Patriotiſm, as it would be threatning to Civil Liberty.

The Uſe the *Pretender* might make of *Independent Officers* in the Army, is apparent; ſince if he could corrupt a Number of them, (of which Corruption it might be hard to find legal Proof; and perhaps it would require very clear and circumſtantial Proof to convince a Board of Officers ſitting upon a Brother Officer) he might be here before they could be removed, if ever they were removed.

Extract

Extract from the FREE-BRITON.

THE Author of the Free-Briton *wrote his last Paper chiefly upon a Supposition, that the two late Representatives of a certain* Western Country *would be opposed; but we have lately been informed that those two Gentlemen have carried their Election, and that tho' no Body thought fit to set up against them, no less than* ten thousand Horse *appeared in their Interest on the Day of Election.*

The Elections, (says Mr. *Walsingham*) though they are not altogether concluded, have already fixed the *Majority of the ensuing Parliament* on the Side of our present most happy Establishment. The World may now see how vain the Hopes of our Enemies have been, who flattered themselves, that they had sufficiently deceived the People, and were certain of their Success in all the contested Elections.

There is some Discretion requisite in that Party, which would wrest the Power of the State out of those Hands where the Laws and the People have placed it. The Clamours which they propagate should at least bear some Resemblance to Grievances, as the Persons whom they recommend should have some Appearances of Patriotism; and they ought to be extremely cautious of declaiming against those Measures, which the Friends of a Government may use in Support of the general Interest, whilst they themselves are carrying on the Pursuits of their private and selfish Advantages by the worst Expedients, and by the most odious Instruments.

The Clamour which was with such Industry and Zeal promoted all over the Kingdom, was the *short-lived Being of a Day*, and the first cool Moment of Reflection brought the Body of the People to Temper. That dreadful *Bugbear* of a *General Excise*, which was represented as a Monster coming to devour them and their Children, when it came to be enquired after, appeared to be a Scheme which was *never intended to be general*, and had not only been given up in that particular Instance, where it was proposed, but likewise with a *solemn Declaration*, that it should *not hereafter be attempted in any Shape whatsoever.*

On the Strength of this Clamour against a Project, which *never* had been, nor ever will be *carried into Execution*,

cution, the *People of England* were expected to take ſuch Men into their Service as always had been avowed *Enemies to the Conſtitution*. Even *B--l--ngbr--ke* was to have been forgiven a moſt *infamous* Adminiſtration; the *Blood of the Catalans*, and the *Breach of our Faith*; the Surrender of our *Newfound-land Fiſhery* to the *French*, and the *French Commerce Bill* itſelf were Crimes, which we were told he had cancelled, by joining in the Outcry againſt an *Exciſe on Tobacco*. B———RE likewiſe was to have been elected by the *capital City* of the Kingdom. And the *Journey to Rome*, with Remittances in Favour of Rebellion, was to have been excuſed by skreening from Juſtice a *Mob raiſed againſt the Exciſe*, and declaring, in Defiance of Law, that *Riots committed under Pretence of Rejoicings* were *not Riots* at all; nay, though the *Liberties of Parliament* were violated by *open Aſſaults* on the Perſons of the *Members*; yet *he* was thought to be the *fitteſt Repreſentative in Parliament*, who had proſtituted his Authority as a *Magiſtrate* to protect ſuch an Outrage upon the *Legiſlature* of his Country.

But wild and inconſiſtent as theſe Propoſitions were, ſtill more extravagant was the Attempt on the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, who were told, that they ought from Equity and Conſcience to adopt the *Fathers of the Schiſm-Bill* as their beſt Guardians and Benefactors. The Party which had always oppreſſed them were ſtrenuouſly recommended to them for their Truſt and Confidence; the *particular Patriot* was pointed out for the *Votes and Intereſt* of all the Diſſenters, who *perſonally* brought in the *Schiſm-Bill*; *a Bill* which not only took away their Liberties throughout this Kingdom, but, by an unnatural Stretch of Power, *extended its Cruelty* to *Ireland*, and deprived the *Proteſtants* there of their *religious Rights*, without the Conſent of their Parliament, and without conſulting any Part of their People; inflicting Penalties upon them, which they had no Share in enacting; and by a Law, to the paſſing of which they were Strangers, diveſting them of their natural Power in *the Education of their Children*.

If there ought to be Reſentment againſt enormous Oppreſſion, and a Mark to be ſet on the Authors of *Violence* and *Cruelty*; if the Love of Liberty is moſt ſtrongly expreſſed by an unfailing Oppoſition againſt all Tyrants and Tyranny; if that *ſacred Cauſe* is beſt to be ſupported by excluding from the publick Councils, thoſe who have ever employed

employed their Hands to ſetter the Necks of the People; let *that Man* be remembered who renounced all Tenderneſs and Compaſſion for ſuch Numbers of his Countrymen, whom he oppreſſed by this moſt *unchriſtian* Law; let thoſe Men whom *he* reſtrained by the Power of Parliament, from *worſhipping* God *according to their Conſciences*, remember his known Reſolution, that, had the Reign continued wherein he was authorized to commit Injuſtice, he would have employed his Credit in the *Houſe of Commons* to have taken away the *Diſſenters* Votes in Elections: And whether they will beſtow their Voices on him, who would have deprived them of *thoſe Voices*; whether they can ſuffer him who tore the Children from the Parents, and denied that they who gave them Birth ſhould give them Education; whether they can ſuffer him to ſit in that Place, where he was the *firſt Mover* of this inhuman Proceeding, is a Queſtion ſo eaſily to be determined, that if any other Perſon offers himſelf as a Candidate, there is not a *Proteſtant Diſſenter*, there is not a Friend to the Rights of Mankind, or to the Liberty of Conſcience; there is not a Man who hath any Regard for for himſelf or his Children, but, from every Motive of Duty to God and Man, muſt find himſelf obliged to employ his own Vote, and every Vote he can influence within that County, againſt this *Enemy of Liberty*, this *Patron of Perſecution.*

Can *he* have any Merit to plead with the Conſtituents, who enſlaved them by his Confidence which they repoſed in him? Can he have any *Sincerity* as a Man, who, though he was the *Author of Slavery*, pretends to be an *Aſſertor of Liberty?* In all the *Scenes of Power*, where he was employed, he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by *Works of Oppreſſion*; he pleaded like a *fee'd Advocate* for the Expulſion of Sir *Richard Steele*, like a *French Agent* for the paſſing of the *Commerce-Bill*, and like a *Miniſter of the Inquiſition* for that Bill which he brought into Parliament with his own *mercileſs* Hands, to take from the *Proteſtant Diſſenters* the Education of their Children.

With what prodigious Fortitude muſt that Man be endowed, who can offer himſelf to the Judgment of Mankind; after having been the *Oppreſſer* and *Enſlaver* of Mankind; who hath ſhewn, that there is not that *Name* ſo ſacred, not even the *God* and *Father of the World*, but he hath blaſphemouſly urged it in the Cauſe of Cruelty; that there is not that *Liberty* ſo dear to Men, not even the

Liberty of Worſhipping God, but he can deprive them of it, to ſtrengthen a private Faction, or ſupport a ſelfiſh Scheme of Power; and though he never gave *Toleration* to Liberty, yet hath fled to it as his *Protection*: In *Power* an *Enemy to the Rights of Mankind*, in a *private Station* equally averſe to the *Laws of his Country*; he never adminiſtered *Government*, but to deſtroy *Liberty*; nor ever aſſerted *Liberty*, but to deſtroy *Government?*

View him as the Child of B—L—NGER—KE's *Power*, the Pupil of B—L—NGBR—KE's *Politicks*, the Abetter of his Crimes, and the Advocate in his Defence. Heavens! what an *Oppoſer of Power* is *he*, who hath made himſelf anſwerable for the worſt Abuſes of Power that ever happened in any Country! What a *Reformer of Governmemt he*, who ſtands defiled with all the Pollutions of a moſt corrupt and profligate Miniſtry! What a *Friend of the People he*, who labours to impoſe upon them that Man who *forfeited his* Life *by his* Treaſons, and *enjoys his* Liberty *by their* Mercy, *yet employs* both *to work their* Deſtruction?

The Attachment to that deteſted Cauſe, which now they diſguiſe and abjure, aroſe originally from thoſe *Promiſes of Succeſs* which ripened *ſecret Treaſon* into *Overt-Acts*: And when the *People* were prepared for a *general Inſurrection*, ſome worthy *Patriots* were by no Means aſhamed of being thought *Jacobites*. When the King's Forces ſubdued the *Rebellion at Preſton*, theſe Gentlemen returned to the *ſafer Denomination* of *Tories*; nor could they bear to be ſuſpected of any Deſire to introduce the *Pretender*, though they had ſo lately been in Arms to introduce him; and though the *moſt Innocent* among them were ſuch as had been prevented, by merciful Commitment, from being the *moſt Guilty*. As every ſucceeding Year ſtrengthened the Sceptre in the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, inſomuch that it grew the Dread of our Enemies, and the Support of our Friends, *our Enemies* wiſely affected to be *our Friends*, as the ſureſt Means of leſſening that Terror which they were not ſtrong enough to defy, and to court that Favour which, like the *Fleſh-Pots of Egypt*, allured their Return to Allegiance.

This Alteration, in the Minds and Behaviour of the diſaffected Party, was no Alteration of Principles, Sentiments, or Affections. It was an Alteration of their Fortunes, Situations and Circumſtances. None of them beheld the

Jacobite

Jacobite Scheme with Diſlike, but all of them look'd upon it with Deſpair: It was dangerous to own, it was convenient to diſguiſe their former Views, and even their preſent Inclinations.

It was on this Foundation that B—L—NGBR—KE, and, by his Example, his *illuſtrious Pupil*, ſet out with new Pretenſions, and modelled their Maxims according to the Faſhion of the Times. The former renounced his old Attachments to regain his Liberty in his native Country, the latter to recover ſome Credit in the Houſe of Commons. *Both* altered their Convictions to fall in with thoſe which they were in no Condition to diſpute. If they could be in ſuch a Condition to diſpute Points with us, would they, or would they not, return to their *original* Principles?

Now this being the Iſſue on which we are to depend, how much would any Man venture ſo *nice a Chance?* How much would any one, who knows them, truſt to the *Political Sincerity* of either of them? Will any ſenſible Man among their Friends and Followers give us Security for them? I fear that thoſe who beſt know them will not the moſt readily engage for them. And is there a reaſonable Man living, who, though he cannot anſwer for their Conduct, would truſt them with the Conſtitution; who, though he would not hazard a *grey Groat* upon the Steadineſs of their Attachments, will venture the Liberties, Lives, and Fortunes of himſelf, and the People of *England*, on Aſſurances which are no better aſcertained to us?

If one of theſe *illuſtrious Patriots*, when he firſt took the *Oaths to his lawful Prince*, and *abjured the Pretender*, did, before the Year was expired, *ſwear* Allegiance *to that Petender* whom he had *abjured:* and, on the next Revolution of Affairs did even *abjure that* Pretender *over again*, and ſwear to be *true to his lawful Prince*, after having been *falſe to both*, I may reaſonably conclude, that his *Oaths* and *Declarations* are ſo ready at Hand, to ſerve his *preſent Intereſts*, that it cannot be *ſafe* to rely on any Thing whatever which he may *ſay* or *ſwear*.

And ſince our Dependance on perſonal *Faith and Sincerity* is ſo requiſite to induce our Election of any Perſon to repreſent us in Parliament; ſince the Fate of our Liberties muſt be truſted to his Honour, it will be allowed me to remember what I would not invidiouſly mention,

that there really was a *Sort of a Flaw* in his *Parol*, when he eſcaped from that Officer who had him in Cuſtody, and whoſe Humanity yielded to his Requeſt of going from him, to acquaint thoſe Perſons with this Accident, whom the Surprize of it might have too much affected. If he *conſulted his Convenience* in that Affair, rather than the *Punctilio of his Promiſe* to return; if he thought it more prudent to *defraud the* Officer *of his Charge*, rather than *preſerve the* Honour *of his Engagement*, I am not ſatisfied for myſelf, and will not anſwer it to any *Freeholder within the County*, that the ſame Caſe may not happen again; where the *Non-Performance of Promiſes* may be of infinitely more importance to the *People of England*.

It is incumbent upon the Friends of the Conſtitution, to exert themſelves in its Defence; and conſidering how active its Enemies have been, there is the leſs Reaſon for Tameneſs or Indolence on the Side of the *Whigg-Intereſt*. Our Diviſions have given too much Encouragement to the adverſe Party; and the Share which ſome have had in fomenting ſuch Diviſions, can never be mentioned to their Praiſe. We have ſeen *Brother* acting againſt *Brother*, and thoſe who have derived their *Greatneſs* from the *Whiggs*, employing the Weight of their Fortunes in the *unnatural Feud*, to introduce the moſt *notorious Jacobites*, by widening the Breaches of a *Whigg-Family*. It is with ſome Pleaſure, that we have ſeen the Attemt unſucceſsful, and we may juſtly except, that, wherever the *Whiggs* will aſſert their own Powers, they will ſurmount all Diſadvantages. If this hath been ſeen where the *Whiggs* have been divided, we may hope it will appear in a more conſiderable Manner, where they are united by the ſame Intereſt and Affection, where their Zeal for the Conſtitution is diverted by no perſonal Differences amongſt themſelves. But animated by the Appearance of the *moſt dangerous* Man, whom the Faction againſt our Liberties have to lead them in publick Aſſemblies; a Man who hath led the Cauſe of Rebellion, as he now leads the Cauſe of Oppoſition; and who may live to ſhew us, that as Times and Seaſons make it requiſite, or convenient, it is not more natural to change a *War againſt the King* into *Attacks upon* his *Miniſters*, than it is to improve that *Oppoſition to a Miniſtry* into *avowed Hoſtilities* againſt the *Throne* itſelf.

Extract

Extract from the DAILY-COURANT.

The Happineſs we may promiſe ourſelves from the late
ELECTIONS.

THE Senſe of the People is by this Time well known by the Turn the Elections in general have taken through the Kingdom, and it may not be amiſs, thus early to lay before the Publick, what are likely to be the Conſequences of a Choice, which cannot fail of giving Pleaſure to every Man who is a Friend to the Proteſtant Succeſſion and his Country; and is ſincerely deſirous of *Great Britain*'s being a united, as well as a flouriſhing formidable Kingdom.

Had a Party prevailed, which lately ſeemed ſo ſure of prevailing, that they had carried it with the higheſt Inſolence, and even treated MAJ--TY it ſelf with impious Outrage, what muſt have followed? We had been thrown into a Flame; and perhaps, been in Blood.

But, God be thanked, the evil Intentions of this Party are defeated; and we are aſſured, of a new Parliament in the inſeparable Intereſt of their King and Country: ——— Miſerable would it have been for us, and to our everlaſting Reproach, had it been otherwiſe.

What could we have ſaid for ourſelves? or what would the reſt of the World have ſaid to us, when the King could appeal for the Juſtneſs of his Conduct to the Conſciences of his Peoples each of whoſe Breaſts muſt ſupply a Witneſs to his righteous Indulgent Reign? yet that this very People, made happy by their moſt gracious beneficent Sovereign, as fully as ever they were before, and beyond what any other People upon the Face of the Earth can pretend to, were for obliging him to put himſelf, and to truſt the Intereſt of the Nation, and the Honour of his Government in the Hands of Men——it was morally impoſſible he could receive into Confidence and Eſteem.

Men who had reviled all the Meaſures of his Adminiſtration, and betrayed the Secrets of his Council: ——— who had traduced the glorious Memory of his great Father, were in ſtrict Confederacy with his worſt Enemies, and had ſworn the Deſtruction of his beſt Friends.

Had

Had a Majority happened on the Side of theſe, how fatal muſt ſuch a Majority have proved to *Britain*: Would not they who have trampled upon our civil and religious Liberties, have gladly trampled upon them again? —— Would others have ſtuck at any Miſchief to have ſatiated their Ambition or Revenge ——— Contempt and Diſtreſs Abroad, tearing to Pieces and Diſtractions at Home, would have been the leaſt we ought to have looked for.

But a wiſe and ſteady Purſuit of Publick Good; —— Powerful Truth; and the Unanimity of honeſt Men, have carried the Day: ——— PUBLICK PEACE has now a renewed Security out of Reach, and we are ſtill in the Hands of thoſe whoſe conſtant ſincere Affection to the true Intereſt of their Country ever was, and if we may judge by what is paſt, ever will be the Standard of their Conduct.

We need now be in no Terror for our Country; but be aſſured that no Steps will be taken, but ſuch as moſt effectually may ſecure its Tranquillity, and advance its Proſperity.

All the Wheels of the great Machine of State, will continue to move ſmoothly and regularly: Animoſities muſt ceaſe, and national Harmony ſucceed: Clamour and Faction are of equal Exiſtence, and will find an equal Period; they will together expire in ſpite of a Traitor, and an inveterate confederate Band of Malcontents to continue a cauſeleſs malicious Oppoſition.

It is a Part we purpoſely reſerve more full to ſpeak to; or we might here ask a certain Set of Gentlemen, who ſeem to be as much chagrined as ever, and, *Faith*, to have as much Cauſe for it too, whether they do not themſelves think now, "*That the People of* England *have ſhewn their* "*Sentiments in an effectual Manner*; *and* chiefly *made* "*Choice of thoſe in whom, from their known Characters in* "*the World, they have moſt Reaſon to confide.*"

And how indeed could it ever be believed that they would do otherwiſe? Theſe Gentry may now learn by renewed Experience what not any Thing leſs would perſuade them to, that *Engliſhmen* are not to be made Dupes of at Pleaſure, but will judge for themſelves;——That Men of Senſe, are not to be deceived by ſpecious Pretences, and unſuprorted Charges; and that tho' a Mob may be influenced by calling odious ignominious Names, it

is

is only a Mob can be influenced by theſe, unleſs to a Deteſtation of ſuch ſcurrilous Uſage.

Irretrievable Diſappointment has let theſe honeſt Gentlemen into a Secret, which was only a Secret to themthemſelves before: That they really knew their Country but little when they fancied their Country was with them; and that they were ſomewhat too alert, when they imagined that the People were as ſanguine and as mad as themſelves.

To be a little more ſerious with them: When a People know by Experience that they are happy, it is not all the World beſides can perſuade them to the contrary. If they find themſelves ſafe; their Properties guarded; countenanced and encouraged in their lawful Undertakings; ſupported in their juſt Demands, and no Invaſion of their Liberties and Privileges, they depend upon it Things are in a good Way, and that the Management at the Helm is right; they are fully ſatisfied in the Conduct of their Superiors; and being eaſy they hate all Thoughts of a Change: ——*What more ample Teſtimony could the Commons of* Britain *give that this* Is, *and long has been our Situation, than what in this critical Conjuncture they have given?*

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home-Ports, *from* Wedneſday, *May the* 22*d, to* Tueſday, *May the* 28*th, both Days incluſive; deſigned for the Uſe of* Merchants, *and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Deal, May 20. THE two Admirals and the Men of War ſtill remain; with the Ruby, Saunders, for the Streights; and the Duro, Landifield, for Oporto. Several more are juſt now come down, but their Names I muſt refer to my next. *Arrived* the Mary, Smith from Oporto. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, May 21. *Arrived* the Young Alexander, Hollis, from Rotterdam; the Diana, Moyſe, the St. George, Roberts, and the Speedwell, Rogers, from Lisbon; the Silver Eel,——, from Frieſland; and Bear Key Factor, Maſterman, from Norway; and in the Hope the Anne aud Katherine, White, from Cadiz for Bremen. The Helena, Hunt, from the Canaries, is *arrived* at Hamburgh.

Ia'mouth,

Falmouth, May 18. Since my laſt *came in* the Ann, Gibbons, from the Canaries; the William and Margaret, Clies, from St. Sebaſtian's; the Samuel and Luke, Orchard, from Gallipoli for this Place; his Majeſty's Ship Saltaſh from cruiſing; and the Two Sifters, Peck, from Rotterdam for Truro. This Day *ſailed* the King George Packet, Uring, for Lisbon.

Plymouth, May 19. Since my laſt *came in* the Molly, of and for this Place for Hamburgh. This Day came back his Majeſty's Ship the Romney, Lord Muskerry Commander. *Came in* the Hound, Capt. Slater, and the Saltaſh, Cap. Wimſe from cruiſing.

Southampton. May 20. Since my laſt *came in* the Ann, of Southampton, Gavet, from Guernſey; the Henley Galley of Southampton, Sparks, from Oporto; and the Hopewell of Southampton, Curtis, from Oporto; all for this Place.

Weymouth, May 20. Yeſterday came to an Anchor in this Road, the Wrighton and Iſabella, Walker, of and from Sunderland with Coals,

Deal, May 21. This Morning Sir John Norris hoiſted his Flag on board the Britannia, Admiral Haddock on the Namure, and Vice Admiral Stewart remains in the Edinburgh; with the Princeſs Amelia, Princeſs Caroline, Grafton, Orford, Hampton-Court, Norfolk, Captain, Berwick, Burford, Torbay, Deradnought, Sunderland, York, Buckingham, Exeter, Argyle, Hawk-Sloop of War, Gryphon and Bridgwater Fireſhips. Laſt Night *ſailed* the Ruby, Saunders, for the Streights; the Douro, Landifield, for Oporto; the Cato, Jell, for Lisbon; the ----- Wigram, for Calais; the ---- Ladd, for Ireland. *Remains* the Don Carlos, Jones, for Cadiz. *Arrived* the Hannah and Elizabeth, Jones, from Cadiz. Wind S. E. by S.

Graveſend, May 21. *Arrived* the Figueira Merchant, Woodrop, and the John and Elizabeth, Spencer, from Amſterdam.

Portſmouth, May 22. Since my laſt *came* in the St. Catherine, Roberts, from the Canaries, with Wine, and the Two Brothers Sloop, Styles, from Guernſey for London. *Sailed* the Wm and Mary, White, for Cadiz; the Charles, De la Rue, for the Baltick; and the Willing Mind, Tomlins, for London. Yeſterday came to Spitehead from the Downs his Majeſty's Ship the Roebuck, Capt Crawford; and *ſailed* thence on a Cruiſe his Majeſty's Ship the Leopard, Capt. Warren. *Remain* at Spitehead his Majeſty's Ships the Blenheim, Lancaſter, Kent, Lenox, Royal Oak, and Roebuck.

Deal, May 22. The three Admirals with the Fleet *remain* in the Downs. Yeſterday *came down* and *remain* his Majeſty's Ship the Tartar, Capt. Norris, for New York; alſo the Mary, Hill, for Cadiz; and the Swift, Cumby, for Lisbon. *Sailed* the Don Carlos, Jones, for Cadiz. Wind S. W.

Cowes,

Cowes, May 22. On the 20th Inſt. *came in* and *ſailed* the Tilly, Stevens, from London, for Dublin.

Topſham, May 22. Since my laſt *arrived* the Mary, Webber, from Carolina; the Queen Carolina, Showers, from Bilbao; the Ann and Mary, —— from Newcaſtle. *Sailed* the Phenix, Withall, for Ireland and Newfoundland; the Bilbao Merchant, Leonard, for Oporto; and the Charming Peggy, ——, for Amſterdam.

Deal, May 23. The Men of War ſtill *remain*; with the Swift, Cumby, for Lisbon; the Mary, Hill, the Friends Goodwill, Phillips, the Barcelona, Weight, and the Dove, Date, for Cadiz; the Ann and Catherine, White, for Bremen; and the Amelia, Forſter, for Bergen. *Arrived* the Owners Goodwill, Harley, and the Francis and Ann, Wilcox, from Cadiz; and the Salisbury, Smith, from Lisbon. Wind S. S. W.

Graveſend, May 23. *Arrived* the Hannah and Elizabeth, Thomas Jones, from Cadiz; the Mary, Robert Smith, from Oporto; the Mary, Peter Smith, from Oſtend; and the Britannia, John Howlatſon, from Rotterdam.

Deal, May 24 Sir John Norris, Vice-Admiral Stewart, and Rear Admiral Haddock, *remain* in the Downs, with the Fleet; alſo the Anne and Catherine, White, for Bremen; and the Amelia, Forſter, for Bergen. All the reſt of the Outward-bound *ſailed* laſt Night and this Morning Weſtward. Wind N. E.

Deal, May 25. His Majeſty's Ships the Exeter and Greyhound *ſailed* Yeſterday Afternoon to the Weſtward. *Remain* the three Admirals with the reſt of his Majeſty's Ships, Britannia, Namur, Edinburgh, Princeſs Amelia, Princeſs Caroline, Grafton, Orford, Hampton-court, Norfolk, Captain, Berwick, Burford, Torbay, Dreadnought, Sunderland, York, Buckingham, Argyle, Hawk-Sloop, Gryphon, Pool, and Bridgwater Fire-ſhips; the Ann and Catherine, White, for Bremen; and the Amelia, Forſter, for Bergen. Laſt Night *ſailed* at the Back of the Goodwyn Sands, the Julian Galley, Brame, for Cadiz. Wind Eaſt.

Graveſend, May 34. *Arrived* the Alexander, Symonds, from Majorca; the Princeſs Ann, Fowler, from Rotterdam, the Salisbury, Smith, from Lisbon; the Francis and Ann, Wilcox, from Cadiz; the Unity, Carſtens, and the Lady Suſanna, Van Creeken, from Hamburgh, where the Joſeph, Tillier, from Cadiz, and the Brotherly Love, Stoddard, from Lisbon, were *arrived.*

Leith, May 21. *Arrived* the Robert, Thompſon from London. *Sailed* to the Road, in her Way to London, the Chriſtian, Crawford. Laſt Week the Mary of Montroſe, Henderſon, ſate down upon a Stone in the Harbour, whereby her Keel was ſo

crack'd as to let in Water, which much damaged her Cargo of Sugar.

Falmouth, May 23. Yeſterday *came in* the Eagle Packet, Tomkin, from Corunna; the Herald, Harbourgh, from London for Seville; the Penryn, Jenkins, for Rotterdam; the Providence, Harman, from Topſham for Dublin; and the Meſſenger, Whitfield, from Oporto for this Place. *Arrived* the Elton, Smith, from the Streights; and the Prince William, Hill, from Figueira.

Dartmouth, May 24. Yeſterday *came in* the John and Elizabeth, Paul, from Oporto for London; the Bonadventure, Buchan, from Cadiz for Hamburgh; and Warden, Wigram, of and from London, to load Barley for Cadiz. The Three Brothers of Dover, Allen, from Lisbon for Oſtend, is juſt come in. The Nile, Elton, from Leghorn for London, was Yeſterday off the Start.

Liverpool, May 24. *Arrived* the Pemberton Galley, Jones, from Lisbon.

Liverpool, May 25. *Arrived* the Diamond, Preſton, from Cadiz: and the Kittey, Duffey, from Oporto; where the Widmore, Foord, is *arrived* from Carolina.

Topſham, May 25. Since my laſt *arrived* the Sam. and Luke, Orchard, from Majorca; and the May, Burgin, from St. Sebaſtians. *Sailed* the Warrington, Roymond, for Oporto.

Weymouth, May 25. Yeſterday *arrived* the Dorcheſter, Bowles, of this Place from Malaga. Came to an Anchor in Portland Road two Veſſels in his Majeſty's Service, belonging to the Blenheim and Ipſwich Men of War.

Cowes, May 25. Sine my laſt *came in* and *ſailed* the William and Mary, White, from Portſmouth for Cadiz; the Europe, Watſon, from Hull for Lisbon; and the George and Jane, Knap, from Southampton for Guernſey. The 24th *came in* and *ſailed* the Lamb, Seaman, from London for Cadiz.

Southampton, May 27. Since my laſt *came in* the Charles and Thomas, Abraham, from Oporto; the Two Maries, Jeffrey, from Guernſey; the Delight, Wadmore, from Cork; the Jane, Pitton, of and from Guernſey, *Sailed* the George and Jane, Knap, of and for Guernſey; the Mary,——, of and for Jerſey: and the Succeſs of Southampton, Payne, for Cork.

Deal, May 26. The 3 Admirals with the Fleet ſtill *remain*. The Ann and Catherine, White, for Bremen *ſailed* this Morning. *Remains* the Amelia, Forſter, for Bergon. Yeſterday *arrived* the Induſtrious, Knowler, and the Neptune, Knowler, from Malaga. This Morning *arrived* the Marmaduke, Brown, from Oporto; and the St. George, Hainbly, from Lisbon. Wind S. W.

Graveſend,

Graveſend, *May* 26. *Arrived* the Catherine, John Clarabutt, from Calais; and the Elizabeth and Mary, Thomas Stevenſon, from Dunkirk.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE *Toulon* Squadron of Men of War, with the Gallies of *France*, when they ſailed out of that Port, received Orders to join the Fleet of *Spain*, to aſſiſt them in making the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Sicily*.

The Court has ordered 15000 Men to march with all Expedition into *Italy*, to reinforce the Confederate Army there, which is thought the more neceſſary, as the laſt Tranſport of the *Spaniards* is deſigned wholly for the Service in *Naples* or *Sicily*.

Monſieur *de Guy-Trouin*, Commodore of the *French* Squadron deſigned for the *Baltick*, was taken ill the very Day it was to depart from *Breſt*, but it is hoped the Fate of *Dantzick* will not be ſuffered to depend upon the State of one Man's Health.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW-COUNTRIES.

MR. *Walpole* continues his Conferences daily, with the Deputies of the *States-General*, and with ſome Foreign Miniſters, which make it generally believed there is ſomething very conſiderable on the Carpet, though the Subject of theſe Negotiations is kept an entire Secret. It is reported, that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange*, intends to make a Tour to *England*, during the Abſence of the Prince at the Army.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

WE gave an Account in our former, that Part of the Tranſports deſigned for *Italy*, were ſailed from *Barcelona* on the 4th Inſtant, another Part of thoſe deſigned to tranſport the 16 Battalions, under the Command of the Count *de Glimes*, ſailed the 6th, and the reſt of the

Squadron ſailed a few Days after. The Cavalry, which had Orders to march through the Southern Parts of *France*, it is now ſaid, are to march to *Barcelona*, to be embarked there.

The *Aviſo*, from *Carthagena* and *Puerto Bello*, is arrived at *Cadiz* after a tedious Paſſage of 17 Days from the *Havanna*; but having been ſo long under Way, could bring no News of the Arrival of the four Men of War.

Our laſt Letters from *Spain* advice, that on the 13th the *Spaniſh* Cavalry ſailed with a fair Wind for *Italy*.

ROME *and* ITALY.

DON *Carlos* made his Publick Entry into the City of *Naples* on the 10th Inſtant, with great Magnificence and Triumph, and to the univerſal Joy and Satisfaction of the People, having, by Permiſſion of the King of Spain, his Father, aſſumed the Title of King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, or, as theſe two Kingdoms were formerly called, the two *Sicilies*. The Marquis *de Biſſy*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *France* to that Prince, has complimented him upon his Acceſſion to thoſe two Crowns, having received his moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's expreſs Order ſo to do. Thus, at laſt, the Queen of *Spain* has gained what ſhe long aimed at, and ſet a Crown on her Son's Head, even before his elder Brother, the Prince of *Aſturias*. Her ſecond Son *Don Lewis*, it is believed, will be created a Cardinal, and made Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, if his tender Age ſhould not be judged an Obſtacle to his taking the Purple.

A Detachment of 5000 *Spaniards* are ſent to reinforce the Troops, under the Duke *de Caſtro Pignatello*, which are in Purſuit of the late Viceroy. The Occaſion of this March was the Advice *Don Carlos* received of his being joined by 4000 *Imperialiſts* from *Sicily*, and a great Number of Recruits from *Trieſte*, by Means of which he attempts to ſtand his Ground at *Tarentum*.

A terrible Fire has happened at *Rome*, which has conſumed 72 Houſes, above 100 large Piles of Wood and Timber, on the Banks of the *Tyber*, a Palace belonging to the Prince of *Borgheſe*, with many Things of Value, the whole Loſs being reckoned at 300,000 Crowns, and the

Number

Number of Families, computed to be ruined thereby, 383.

The *Imperial* Miniſter at *Florence* has proteſted againſt *Don Carlos*, and his Succeſſion to the Grand Dutchy of *Tuſcany*.

GERMANY.

THE famous *French* Partizan, the Chevalier *de la Croix* begins aagin to appear on the Theater of War, and, it is ſaid, has ſurprized and defeated a *Heſſian* Regiment, which was marching to join the *Imperial* Army under Prince *Eugene*.

The *French* inveſted *Philipsburg* on the twenty-third Inſtant, and ſay they will open the Trenches, as ſoon as their Train of Artillery, which is to conſiſt of 300 Cannon, and 120 Mortars, is arrived. It is believed, as well the Defence as the Attack will be carried on with the utmoſt Courage and Vigour. The four and twentieth, the Marquis *d'Asfeldt*, who is to command the Siege, ſent a Trumpet to the Governour, Count *Wutgenau*, to let him know, he allowed him but till the next Day to ſurrender, after which, in Caſe of a Refuſal, he would grant no Capitulation; but on the contrary, would treat as well the Fortreſs as its Garriſon, and the Inhabitants with the utmoſt Rigour: The Governour's Anſwer was; *that ſo far from thinking of a Surrender, he, and all that were under him, had reſolved to defend it, to the laſt Man.* The Count *de Belliſle* is to aſſiſt the Marquis in the Siege, and they propoſe to attack it in two Places at once, while the Duke of *Berwick* covers the Siege with the main Body of the *French* Army. Prince *Eugene* continues ſtill encamped at *Heilbrun*, where the Troops of the Empire join him daily, from ſeveral Parts; but whether in ſuch Numbers as will enable him to face the *French*, is very much queſtioned?

The Lines of Circumvallation about *Philipsburgh* are already far advanced, and the *French* hope to be Maſters of the Place, within twelve Days after the Opening of the Trenches.

A Treaty of Alliance between the *Emperor* and the *Republick* of *Venice* is very much talked of at the Court of *Vienna*,

Vienna, as a Thing near being concluded; but with what Grounds we ſhall not pretend to determine.

The 27th Inſtant the King of *Denmark* honoured the City of *Hamburg* with his Preſence, and took a View of the principal Streets. A Thing his Father was very ſcrupulous of, who, if we miſtake not, tho' he was often at the very Gates, would never be prevailed upon to enter the City, but once, and then only paſſed directly through it, to viſit the *Czar*, who lodged without the Gates on the oppoſite Side of the Town. His Majeſty returned afterwards to *Altena*, from whence he ſet out the 28th, with his whole Court, for *Oldenburg*.

POLAND, SWEDEN, *and the* NORTHERN POWERS.

THE *Ruſſian* Troops, which have been ſo long quartered in *Warſaw*, are embarked on the *Viſtula* to be tranſported to *Dantzick*, having left only 1200 Men for the Security of the Town and Caſtle, and about 500 *Saxons* for the Defence of the Palace; but, it is ſaid, they are to be reinforced by the *Saxons* from *Cracow*.

Our laſt Advices from the Camp before *Dantzick* are not ſo favourable for the Inhabitants as our former made us believe; but as they come to us cooked up by the *Ruſſians*, they may reaſonably be ſuſpected of ſome Partiality. In the mean Time we ſhall give them our Readers as we received them.

The tenth Inſtant (the Day after the *Ruſſians* had been defeated in their Attempt upon the *Hagelsberg*) they got Advice that ſome of the *French* Tranſports were arrived in the Road. The 11th ſeveral of theſe Ships land their Troops at Fort *Wechſelmund*, upon which they doubled their Diligence to barricade the *Viſtula*, by drawing Cables over it, and ſeveral other Methods, to prevent the Paſſage of Boats, and compleated ſeveral other Works to prevent any Succours being thrown into the Town by the Way of *Wechſelmund*, during all which the Bombardment and Cannonading continued. The 12th and 13th the *Ruſſians* employed chiefly in perfecting their Works. The 14th ſome Priſoners on both Sides were exchanged; and the ſame Day the *French*, who had landed about 1500 Men, re-embarked them, and put to Sea again. The 16th the *Dantzickers* made a Sally upon the *Ruſſian* Lines at *Stoltzenburg*, but without great Succeſs. The 17th the

Ruſſians

Ruſſians detached a Party of Horſe with Order to march to the very Counterſcarp of *Wechſelmund*, and at the ſame Time drew their Men out of their Trenches, to alarm the Enemy, in Order to ſee whether any of the *French* Troops were remained in that Fort, but none appeared. They continued to ſtrengthen their Trenches and Lines, and are making Preparations for ſome new Attack, which, it is believed will be near *Alle Gettes Engel*, towards *Biſchoff'sberg*. The Fire continued on both Sides, but ſeemed to ſlacken with the *Dantzickers*. The 20th the Magiſtrates ſent a Drummer to the *Ruſſian* Camp to demand a Suſpenſion of Arms, which Count *Munich* at firſt refuſed, but conſented to it the next Day, for two Days only, on Condition that no Boat ſhould go in or out of the Town during that Time; notwithſtanding which, a firing was heard on the 22, before the Expiration of it. Our freſheſt Letters from *Dantzick*, which are of the 25th, are more favourable for that Place, and ſay that five *French* Men of War, with a great Number of Tranſports, arrived in that Harbour on the 24th, and were preparing to land their Troops, notwithſtanding any Oppoſition the *Ruſſians* might make, which has again ſo revived the drooping Spirits of the Inhabitants, that they ſeem reſolved to abide the greateſt Extremities.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

IT is privately whiſpered about at *Conſtantinople*, that there has been another Battle in *Perſia*; but the *Divan* endeavours as much as poſſible to ſtifle this News. It is ſaid, however, that *Thamas-Kouli-Kan* has entirely defeated the *Ottoman* Army, and diſperſed it, in ſuch Manner, that it will be impoſſible for them to ſuccour the City of *Babylon*, and it is generaly believed it has ſurrendered already. The *Perſian* General, it is ſaid, has reſolved, after the reducing this Place, to march into *Syria*, where there is a Revolt againſt the *Ottoman* Empire. The Inhabitants of *Conſtantinople* are likewiſe in General diſſatisfied, and an Inſurrection was greatly feared; but the principal Conſpirators having been taken and executed, thoſe Troubles are pretty much appeaſed.

DOMES-

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, May 30. YEſterday the Merchants receiv'd Advice, that the Owner's Goodwill, Capt. Bowers, from Hull, bound to the Streights, was lately taken by a Salleeman near the Streights Mouth; as was the London Hope, Capt. Howell: But the latter had the good Fortune to be afterwards retaken; as was alſo the Two Siſters, Capt. Cocks, after the Moors had taken out her Cargo.

Yeſterday begin the Anniverſary of the Reſtoration of King Charles II. the ſame was obſerv'd thoughout the Cities of London and Weſtminſter with the uſual Rejoicings.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompany'd by the Aldermen and Sheriffs, went with the uſual State to St. Paul's, and heard a Sermon preach'd on that Occaſion by the Rev. Mr. Moody, his Lordſhip's Chaplain.

The ſame Day being the firſt Day of Sittings at Guildhall after Eaſter Term, the Judges, Serjeants at Law and Council, were entertain'd by the Sheriffs of this City in a ſplendid manner at Coopers-Hall.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, and Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, arriv'd here from that Kingdom.

On Tueſday laſt the Lady Bellow, an Iriſh Peereſs, who arriv'd here a few Days ago from France, was preſented to their Majeſties at Richmond, and met with a gracious Reception.

On the 20th Inſtant died in an advanc'd Age, at his Houſe at Shafton in Dorſetſhire, Sir George Carpenter, Commander of a Man of War in the Reign of Queen Anne: He had the Honour of being Knighted by that Princeſs in the Year 1708, for his gallant Behaviour againſt the French.

Count Naſſau La Lee, Nephew to the Right Hon. the Earl of Grantham, and Chamberlain to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs

of

of Orange, is appointed first Aid du Camp to his Highness the Prince.

This Week all the Cash and Bullion belonging to the Bank of England, will be removed from Grocers Hall to their new House in Threadneedle-street; on Monday next the Directors and Clerks will begin to transact Business there; and on the Thursday following a General Court will be held there, for the first time.

A Dispensation is passing the Seals to enable the Rev. Mr. Dyer, M. A Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkley, to hold the Vicarage of Shenton Dean in the County of Salop and Diocese of St. Asaph, together with the Rectory of Sprowston in the County and Diocese of York.

On Monday last Mr. Stephens, a Gardener, was flung from the Shafts of a Cart at Knightsbridge, and the Wheel unfortunately going over his Stomach, kill'd him on the Spot.

The same Day a young Gentleman driving a Coach over Wallham Green, the Horses took Fright, and ran away with him against a Post, which overturn'd the Coach upon a Child belonging to Mr. Barker, a Shoemaker of that Place, and kill'd it on the Spot.

Also the same Day a Boy about eight Years of Age was kill'd by a Horse at Fulham.

May 31. Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Portland was married at the Earl of Oxford's House in Dover-street, to the Lady Margaret Harley, sole Daughter and Heiress of that noble Lord, by Henrietta his Countess, Heiress to John Cavendish-Holles, late Duke of Newcastle. Their Graces are nex Week to be presented to their Majesties at Richmond, after which they will set out for Lord Oxford's Seat at Wimple in Cambridgeshire.

On Wednesday last, at the Horse-Race at Croydon, seven Horses started for the 10 l. Plate, which was won by the Royston Mare.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Christened	Males	164	Buried	Males	253
	Females	169		Females	203
	In all	333		In all	516

Decreased in the Burials this Week 27.

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

Extract of a Letter from CANTON *in* CHINA.

THE ſeveral Extracts we gave of a former Letter from this remote Place having met with a general good Reception: we believe we cannot oblige our Readers more, than by giving them, from Time to Time, ſome more Pieces of the ſame Kind, which we have lately received, and which we again aſſure our Readers are *genuine*. The Event we have made Choice of for our preſent Article, though the Reader may have already ſeen a ſlight Account of it in our publick News, is ſo extraordinary in its Kind, and the Account we have of it ſo far more circumſtantial than any hitherto publiſhed, at leaſt in the *Engliſh* Tongue, that we hope it will ſufficiently excuſe our coming ſo late with it.

This Event is the wonderful and fatal *Earthquake* at *Peking* in *China*, which overthrew that vaſt Capital, and ſeveral other Places, in a great Circuit of the Country adjoining.

The firſt Shock of this dreadful Earthquake was felt the 30th of *September* a little before eleven in the Morning; and it was ſo violent and ſudden, that the Cauſe and the Effect were very viſible at one and the ſame Inſtant, by the fall of the Houſes, and other Edifices, and the frightful Noiſe occaſioned by the horrid Cruſh of ſuch an infinite Number of Buildings, of which no better Idea can be given, than by ſuppoſing the whole Surface of the Ground they ſtood upon, blown up by one general Mine, and the Ruines ſinking into the terrible Abyſs. In leſs than a Minute's Time, above a Hundred Thouſand Inhabitants of this great City were buried under the Ruines of it, and in the Country adjoining the Number was far greater: For there, whole Towns and Villages were involved in one general Ruin.

There was one Thing remarkable in this Earthquake, *viz.* that it was very unequal in the Line it run. In ſome Places of this Line it ravaged in a frightful Manner, while it lightly paſſed over others, and having left thoſe Intervals, with little or no Damage, retook its former Force. This Line, in which it ſeemed to have taken its Courſe, run from the North-Weſt to the South-Eaſt. At

firſt

firſt the Houſes roſe in a perpendicular Line, then, almoſt in the ſame Inſtant, were made to lean towards the South-Eaſt, and as ſuddenly brought back to the North-Weſt. Nothing was able to reſiſt the Force of this Elevation, and of theſe two ſo contrary and precipitate Shocks. The more maſſive and ſolid Buildings were, the more violent were the Effects of theſe irregular Motions. The Earthquake mentioned by *F. Couplet*, which happened in the eighteenth Year of the Emperor *Canghi*, was but a faint Image of this. Many *Europeans* in *China*, who were Eye-Witneſſes of both, ſay there was no Compariſon between them.

Four Leagues to the North of *Peking* the Earth opened, and a Smoke, or rather a thick Miſt immediately filled the Air, after which the Surface of the Earth was covered with Water, in ſome Places black, in others yellowiſh, and again in others black and reddiſh. At a Place to the Weſt of *Peking*, there was an Opening of the Length of a *Ly*, or the tenth Part of a common League: There were two pretty large Openings in the City, and four at *Tchang-chun-yuen*. To the South of *Peking*, a River ſwelled to ſuch a Height, that it overflowed all the Lands adjoining, and in a ſhort Time returned to its uſual Channel.

When Friends meet in the Streets the Queſtion is, *Are all your Friends well?* Without ever mentioning their Houſes, or other Effects, which they ſuppoſe to be involved in the general Ruin. It is a melancholly Sight to ſee the Streets of *Peking*, which are, for the moſt Part broad, filled with Tents and Huts, under which the miſerable Remains of the Inhabitants have taken their Shelter. As for the narrower Streets, there is no ſuch Thing as coming into them, they are ſo choaked up with the Ruins of the Houſes.

The firſt terrible Shock, of which we have given an Account above, was followed bp three and twenty more, within the Space of four and twenty Hours; which, however, were not ſo violent as the firſt. From the Day of this firſt ſad Cataſtrophe, to the tenth of *October*, they had frequent Shocks from Time to Time; three of which were violent, one the Evening after the firſt great Shock, and the other two the firſt and ſecond of *October*.

The *Chriſtian* Miſſionaries had three fine Churches in *Peking*, one in the South, another in the North, and a third in the Eaſt Parts of the City. The latter has ſuffered but little, this Earthquake having been in general, leſs violent in the Eaſtern Parts, than in the Northern and Southern. But the other two, eſpecially that belonging to the *Portugueze* Jeſuits, a large and fine Building, of not above fifteen Years ſtanding, are in a deplorable Condition. This fine Church did not, indeed, fall at once; but the Walls were ſo ſhattered and cracked, that they were forced to pull down what the Earthquake had left ſtanding.

As the *French* Church and College were ſituate in the *Tartarian* Quarter, or Northern Part of the City, which was almoſt entirely deſtroyed, it was no Wonder they ſuffered with the reſt. Nothing can be more Melancholly than the Account *F. Chalier* gives of it.

" Our College, *ſays this Father*, is now nothing more " than an Object of Deſolation. The Spaciouſneſs as well " as the Architecture of it, rendered it worthy of the " Magnificence of thoſe Princes and Lords, who by their " Bounty contributed to the Building and Founding of it. " Of theſe Beneſactions nothing now remains but a Heap " of Ruins. The Walls were built of large Bricks, and " the Timber all new; and yet neither Chamber, nor " Hall, nor publick Office is left us in a Condition to en- " ter them with Safety.

" Our Church, which for its Largeneſs, Structure and " Ornaments, and above all for its Solidity, might vy " with the fineſt Churches in *Europe*, is in a ruinous Con- " dition. The Walls which are of Brick, of the Thick- " neſs of ſix Foot, ſtrengthened by a double Row of Co- " lumns, on the Inſide, to ſupport the Roof, could not " ſave it. It is full of Crack and Openings thro' and " thro'. The Platfond, which was painted by the famous " *Italian* Artiſt *Gherardini*, is, in Part, fallen in. In like " Manner the Frontiſpiece, which wos a double Piece of " Architecture, of white Marble, is partly thrown down, " and what remains ſtanding is ſo ſunk and burſten in eve- " ry Part of it, that we ſhall be obliged to pull it down, " and probably we ſhall be forced to do the ſame to the " Body of our Church.

" Beſides the Loſs of our Furniture, our Houſes and " Shops, which we poſſeſſed in the City, and the Rent of

" which

" which was our Subſiſtence, are entirely ruined; ſo that " as we have not a Scock to repair them, we are left de- " ſtitute of all Income: But one of our Loſſes which af- " flicts us in the moſt ſenſible Manner, is that of our fine " Pictures of the King and the Princes of the Blood, for " which we were indebted to the Generoſity of his ſerene " Highneſs the Duke of *Main*, and which ly buried un- " der the Ruins of our College.

But to return to the general Deſtruction occaſioned by this dreadful Earthquake. A City bombarded for many Months together could not afford ſo melancholy a Spectacle. The Walls of the City and of the Palace, the Palaces of the ſeveral Princes, the Publick Edifices, and, in ſhort, all the Houſes of private Perſons, are either wholly, or in Part, demoliſhed. The Emperor's Palace, the moſt ſolid Building in all *China*, has even received inexpreſſible Damage.

The fine Pleaſure-houſe, built by the preſent Emperor at *Yuen-ming-yuen*, near that which his Father, the Emperor *Canghi*, built at *Tchang-chun-yuen*, is reduced to ſo pitiful a State, that it will require immence Sums to repair it. As for the Palace of *Tchang-chun-yuen*, hardly the Appearance of an Edifice is diſcoverable in its Ruins. In the Village of *Haitien*, near which theſe two Palaces were ſituate, and in which are counted an Hundred Thouſand Souls, above twenty Thouſand Perſons were cruſhed and buried under the Ruins. The Palaces of many Prin eſs, which were built in the Neighbourhood of theſe two Pleaſure-houſes, are almoſt all ſunk into Ruins.

At the Inſtant this horrid ſhock happened, the Emperor was taking his Pleaſure in a Barge, on a Canal which traverſes the Garden of his Palace. He immediately proſtrated himſelf to the Ground, lifting up his Hands and Eyes towards Heaven: And ſoon after publiſhed an Edict, in which he accuſes himſelf of having called down the Vengeance of Heaven, for a Puniſhment of his Sins, and his Want of due Vigilance in the Adminiſtration of his Government.

No Hurt happened to the Perſons of this Prince, his Empreſs, his Wives or his Children. He now paſſes his Nights in a Barge, and his Days on the Banks of a Canal, at about a Quarter of a League Diſtance to the Weſt of his Palace, where a magnificent Tent is erected for him, and

about

about fifty or Sixty more, of exquisite Beauty, round about it, for the Use of his Empress and his Wives.

His Majesty appears sensibly afflicted at the Sufferings of his People. He has appointed certain Officers to draw up an exact Account of the Houses which have been overthrown by this Earthquake, and to examine particularly what Damages every Family has sustained thereby, in Order to relieve those whose Wants are most pressing; And it is not doubted but his Bounty on this Occasion will be proportion'd to the Necessity of it. He has already ordered the Value of twelve Hundred Thousand Livres to be taken out of his Treasury, to be distributed among the eight Banners: And what he has commanded to be given to the Princes and Grandees of the Empire, who have been the greatest Sufferers, amounts to two Hundred *Ouan* which is about fifteen Millions of *French* Money.

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The BILLINGSGATE-CONTEST.

OR,

A Piscatory Eclogue: *In Imitation of the Third Eclogue of* Virgil.

WELFLEETA. OYSTERIA.

Oysteria.

HO! Nan, *whose Fish are those that look so dry?*
Welsh *Young* Polly Melton *gave 'em me to cry.*
Oyst. *Unhappy* Polly, *who thy* Bread *can leave,*
And with vain Hopes of Love *thy self deceive!*
While you Jack Tar *will court, but court in vain,*
Fearing that I your Sailor shall obtain:
Here, Poll, *another will thy Gains devour,*
Nor turn a lucky Penny in an Hour;
Thy Tubs unwash'd, thy Mackarel *forsook,*
And Two-pence sunk in ev'ry Groat that's took.
Welsh. *No Scandal,* Madam, *if you come to that,*
Some may be told of you.——We know what's what.——
When Billy's *Boat came floating down the Tide,*
You with him him at the Bottom was espy'd,
To kiss and toy, and——something else beside;
Till the neglected Boat ran close to Shore,
And to our laughing Maids discover'd your Amour.
Oyst. *'Twas at that Time, since Follies you rehearse,*
When you, in Height of kissing, stole a Purse.
Welsh. *No; when beneath a Tree in* Greenwich Park,
You was with Jenny's *Husband in the dark,*

Tore

Tore her lac'd Coif, then raving, ſtamp'd and cry'd:——
But for the Miſchief you for Spight had dy'd.
Oyſt. *What Lies your Miſtreſs,* Impudence, *wou'd prate,*
When you can tell 'em at ſo found a Rate.
Did not I ſee you, Madam, watchful ſtand
To ſteal a Ring from ſleeping Peggy's *Hand,*
Stroaking *her Finger with your utmoſt Care:——*
But I came in, and rouz'd the ſleeping Fair;
Thieves, Thieves, *I cry'd; defeated of your Prey,*
Like Dog that burns his Tail, *you ſtole away.*
Welſh. *Where-e'er we find it, we may take our own;*
The Ring was mine, by Singing fairly won;
But ſhe wou'd never give me up the Prize,
Nor yet the Truth of what I ſay denies.
Oyſt. *You ſing with* her! *who are at beſt but fit*
To ſquawl a wretched Ballad through the Street:
With me *you dare not ſing: A Match I'll make,*
And boldly back my Wager with a Stake;
Theſe Golden Beads with which my ſelf I deck,
Which in three Rounds hang pendant on my Neck:
Do you ſtake aught of equal Value down,
The Necklace *win, and wear it as your own.*
Welſh. *Of equal Value I can nothing boaſt,*
At Home a cunning Step-dame rules the Roaſt,
Who tells each Morn my Fiſh into my Tray,
And to a Farthing counts the Profits of the Day:
Yet this I'll pledge, to me of more Eſteem,
Than any poliſh'd Gold, or ſparkling Gem.
This Silver Thimble, *this my Will ſhall prove*
The lateſt Token of my parting Love,
Which Johnny *gave'fore his laſt Voyage he made,*
And which as yet was ne'er to Needle laid.
Oyſt. *To match your Pledge, this Silver* Seal *I ſtake,*
Which much I value for my Tommy's *Sake,*
Who parting gave it, ſighing on my Breaſt,
And which as yet was ne'er on Letter *preſt,*
—But haſte, begin, nor thus the Time prolong;
Let Maccarella *judge of either's Song.*
Maccarella. *Sing then, my Fair Ones, for the Coaſt is clear*
And all is Peace, as much as can be here;
The Market's *o'er, then let your Songs begin,*
And I'll decide with Juſtice who do's win;
By Turns let each ſome tuneful Ditty chime;
You'll pleaſe the more, the more ye change your Rhime.

Welſh.

Welſh. *From* Cupid, *Ruler of the Gods above,*
My Song begins, for all are rul'd by Love;
To him the Care of Maids and Swains belongs,
He hears their Pray'rs, *and he applauds their* Songs.
Oyſt. *I ſeek no* God, *my* Tommy *me inſpires*
With as much Love, *and with as happy Fires;*
To him, Sweet Youth, as ever croſs'd the Sea,
To him, as due, my Songs ſhall ever be.
Welſh. *My* Johnny *taps my Neck in wanton Play,*
Then wiſhing to be ſeen, he trips away.
Oyſt. *My* Tommy *flies not, but upon my Knee,*
Swears he ne'er ſaw a Maid ſo fair as me.
Welſh. *This crooked Groat I'll ſend my Swain to prove*
My Heart is bent like this to him *and* Love.
Oyſt. *But for my Sweetheart I this Ring deſign'd,*
The trueſt Emblem of a faithful Mind:
This Circle has no Ending, this I ſend
To tell my Love my Paſſion ne'er ſhall end.
Welſh. *How oft has mine in fondeſt Rapture ſwore:*
He never chang'd his Miſtreſs with his Shore:
Gods, hear the Sound, and bleſs the conſtant Man:
Shew ſuch another Sailor, if you can.
Oyſt. *But mine with more Inconſtancy will court,*
And gain new Miſtreſſes at ev'ry Port;
Fond, tho' inconſtant, pleaſing, tho' he's free;
Yet none can keep the Rover's Heart but me
Welſh. *I keep my Birth-day, from the Coaſt of* France,
Sweet William *come, and grace it with a Dance.*
Oyſt. *I'm with Sweet* William *more in Grace than you;*
To me he ſwore at Wapping *to be true:*
Hoiſting the Sails, when he on Deck did ſtand,
To me Adieu he cry'd, and wav'd his Lilly Hand.
Welſh. *If you can tell, ſay in what Foreign Land,*
The Golden Ore lies ſparkling in the Sand;
Where, as one River flows with comely Pride,
It bears the Wealth of Europe *in its Tide?*
Oyſt. *Nay tell me firſt, on what rich Coaſts are found*
Spices that breath their fragrant Odours round;
Where Nutmegs ſtill their charming Scents diſpenſe,
And in their balmy Gales can raviſh ev'ry Senſe?
Maccarella. *Hold, Maidens, hold; for I ſhall never tell*
Who ſings the beſt, when both can ſing ſo well.
Both ever happy be, and all who prove
By Turns the various Sweets and Pains of Love.